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Grow LARGER...FINER...BETTER Orchids



SON'S NEW

ORCHID FERTILIZER





THE WORLD'S FINEST



These questions might be raised by any orchid grower. The answers were supplied by experienced growers who can speak authoritatively on the fertilization and growing of orchids.



WHAT IS WILSON'S ORCHID FERTILIZER?

IS IT EVER USED AS A DRY FERTILIZER?

WHAT IS ITS ANALYSIS?

HOW IS WILSON'S ORCHID FERTILIZER USED?

A special water soluble 10-10-10 fertilizer containing also all the necessary trace elements in proper ratio as proven by years of testing on orchids.

Emphatically NO. It is always used diluted in water and the orchids are watered copiously with it.

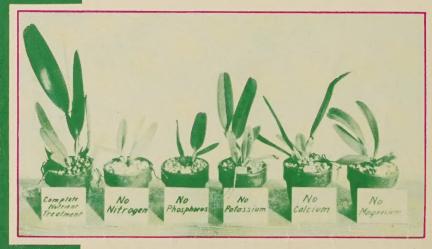
10% Nitrogen of which 5.32% is from Nitrate Nitrogen and 4.69% from Ammoniacal Nitrogen, the proper physiological balance; 10% phosphoric acid derived from Mono calcium phosphate and 10% Potassium Oxide derived from Potassium Nitrate. In addition it contains suitable amounts of calcium, sulphur, magnesium, manganese, iron, boron, zinc, copper and molybdenum to supply all elements necessary for good orchid growth.

It is used in two ways, depending on the material in which the orchids are being grown.

When orchids are grown in gravel, 12 ounces (3/4 lb.) of Wilson's Orchid Fertilizer are diluted in 100 gallons of water and the orchid pots are drenched 3 times a week with this solution.

When orchids are grown in osmundine (called also osmunda or peat) 3 ounces of Wilson's Orchid Fertilizer are diluted in 100 gallons of water and the orchids are drenched with this solution once a week. This drenching takes the place of one of the regular waterings.

This illustration shows the effects of nutrient deficiencies on Cattleya Orchids. Note that plants lacking nitrogen and phosphorus made little growth after being placed on these treatments. Plants lacking phosphorus all exhibited more or less dieback of shoots.



IS THE IDEA OF ORCHID FEEDING NEW?

HOW WAS WILSON'S ORCHID FERTILIZER DEVELOPED?

SHOULD THIS SOLUTION BE MIXED FRESHLY EACH TIME OR MAY THE SOLUTION BE KEPT INDEFINITELY?

No—it has been tried for over 50 years, but most of the poor results previously obtained have been due to over feeding or the lack of the proper physiological balance in the material used. Orchids are slow growing plants and will not stand much "forcing."

Through the results of many tests Dr. Davidson arrived at the formula now made as Wilson's Orchid Fertilizer as the best and safest to use on orchids in the recommended dilutions.

By the results of a long series of experiments conducted since 1946 in the orchid houses of the Floricultural Department of the N. J. Agricultural Experiment Station, by Dr. O. W. Davidson, noted orchid specialist.

It may be kept in a dark tank indefinitely, without deterioration.

ORCHID FERTILIZER

WHEN IN THE LIFE OF AN ORCHID DO YOU BEGIN THE FEEDING?

DOES LIQUID FEEDING SOFTEN THE GROWTH AND MAKE IT MORE SUSCEPTIBLE TO INSECTS AND DISEASES?

DOES FEEDING HAVE ANY EFFECT ON THE NATURAL BLOOMING PERIOD?

DOES FEEDING HAVE ANY EFFECT ON THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BLOOMS?

WE UNDERSTAND THAT ORCHIDS GROWING IN GRAVEL ARE DRENCHED WHEN BEING FERTILIZED WITH THE SOLUTION. WHEN ORCHIDS ARE GROWING IN OSMUNDINE IS THE OSMUNDINE ALSO DRENCHED?

CAN THE MATERIAL BE SPRAYED ONTO ORCHID FOLIAGE?

CAN WILSON'S ORCHID FERTILIZER BE USED ON ALL SPECIES OF ORCHIDS AND IS THERE A DIFFERENT RECOMMENDATION AS TO DILUTION AND FREQUENCY OF FEEDING FOR VARIOUS SPECIES?

IS THE PRESCRIBED TREATMENT CONTINUED THROUGHOUT THE YEAR REGARDLESS OF TEMPERATURE, LIGHT, HUMIDITY OR OTHER WEATHER CONDITIONS?

DOES OSMUNDINE BREAK DOWN MORE QUICKLY WHEN USING THE FERTILIZER, THAN IT DOES WITHOUT FERTILIZER?

ASSUMING THAT A COMPOST OF OSMUNDINE AND TOP SOIL IS THE SUBSTRATUM USED FOR SOME ORCHIDS, THIS WILL CONTAIN PLANT FOOD. IS THERE, ANY DANGER OF OVER-FEEDING IF THE REGULAR SCHEDULE IS FOLLOWED?

FOR GRAVEL CULTURE WHAT GRAVEL IS RECOMMENDED?

DOES THE TYPE OF GRAVEL HAVE ANY EFFECT ON THE FEEDING PROGRAM? ...

WHAT ARE SOME OF THE ADVANTAGES
OF GRAVEL CULTURE?

When the seedling leaves in the community pot are 5/8" to 3/4" long-not before.

No-if done according to directions. Do not overfeed.

There is no advancement or retardation.

Feeding Wilson's Orchid Fertilizer at the recommended rate does not alter the blooms.

Drench the osmundine once a week when using the solution. This will prevent the accumulation of residues from water as well as from fertilizer.

This procedure is of no advantage and with very hard water might cause a residue to form on the foliage. The solution will do no harm if it is spilled onto the foliage when watering with it, but deliberate, intentional spray with the solution is not recommended.

Wilson's Orchid Fertilizer has been used most extensively on Cattleya, Cymbidium, Cypripedium and Phalaenopsis genera, but all orchids of whatever genera or species may benefit by its application in the recommended dilutions.

Yes. The dilution is so high and the feeding so mild and gradual that the process need not be varied.

No. The rate of decomposition is not increased to any practical extent.

No.

A granite type of gravel is best.

No, if the gravel is inert, as it should be. Do not use an alkaline gravel. Some growers have tried Haydite but we do not recommend it, nor do orchids grow well in vermiculite.

For young plants use gravel $\frac{1}{8}$ " to $\frac{3}{8}$ " in diameter averaging $\frac{1}{4}$ ". For large plants with leaves 6" to 8" long use gravel $\frac{1}{4}$ " to $\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter.

It is sterile, it saves repotting time and is less expensive than osmundine.

ANDREW WILSON, INC.

10-10-10

Developed by

DR. O. W. DAVIDSON FLORICULTURAL DEPARTMENT N. J. AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION RUTGERS UNIVERSITY



WHAT OUTSTANDING RESULTS HAVE BEEN OBTAINED BY THIS METHOD OF FEEDING ORCHIDS?

- Young orchids when fertilized have gained in growth, over unfertilized orchids, by as much as one year in three years of treatment.
- b. Correctly fertilized orchids have been more uniformly healthy and vigorous. c. Fertilized orchids have made more new shoots, and have lost comparatively
- d. They have grown more rapidly and frequently have saved one shift in repotting by permitting repotting in the second size larger pot—thus saving repotting labor.
- e. Labor is also saved by feeding and watering in one operation.
 f. By using Wilson's Orchid Fertilizer as recommended no toxic residues are formed and the orchid plants are fed sufficiently, but not to excess.

The effect of fertilizer on hard-growing type of Lalia-Cattleya hybrid. Plants in both pots were similar in size when transplanted as small seedlings two years previous to this photograph.



WHY DO YOU USE A 1-1-1 RATIO IN WILSON'S ORCHID FERTILIZER?

IS THERE ANY METHOD WHEREBY WE CAN DETERMINE BY INSPECTION OR TEST WHY ORCHIDS ARE NOT DOING WELL, ASSUMING THAT THERE ARE NO DISCOVERABLE INSECT OR DISEASE PESTS ATTACKING THEM?

WILL WILSON'S ORCHID FERTILIZER PRODUCE AN OBJECTIONABLE ACID CONDITION AS IS THE CASE WITH OTHER WATER SOLUBLE FERTILIZERS?

IF THE MIXTURE HAS BEEN ALLOWED TO STAND FOR SOME TIME SHOULD IT BE AGITATED BEFORE USING?

WHAT ARE THE METHODS OF MIXING AND APPLYING THE FERTILIZER?

WHAT PREVIOUS PRODUCTS HAVE BEEN MARKETED TO DO THE SAME JOB?

Orchid plants do not need an excess of phosphates. The lower phosphate content improves the water solubility of the mix.

No. There are too many cases where poor growth is due to environmental conditions such as light, temperature and humidity.

No. The acidity objections to all-purpose water soluble fertilizers have been overcome in Wilson's Orchid Fertilizer. It is neutral in action and in continued use no deleterious acid or alkaline condition of the sub-stratum will be evolved.

No. Not if it was in solution when first prepared.

The proper amount should be put into the correct amount of water and stirred up well. When it has entirely dissolved *drench* it on the orchid pots with a watering can. In large greenhouses it is advisable to prepare a tank and pipe system as is used in many establishments for this type of watering and feeding in one operation. Do not use a spray or "rose" nozzle. Use the open hose and *drench* each pot.

None. While there have been many water soluble fertilizers tried and used on orchids, these have all been made as general fertilizers for general use on hundreds of plant species. Wilson's Orchid Fertilizer is the first water soluble material developed, after years of experiments, especially balanced and processed for feeding Orchid plants only. It is not a general formula calculated by guess work, but has been arrived at by research with Orchid plants.

ORCHID SUPPLIES

RETAIL PRICE LIST

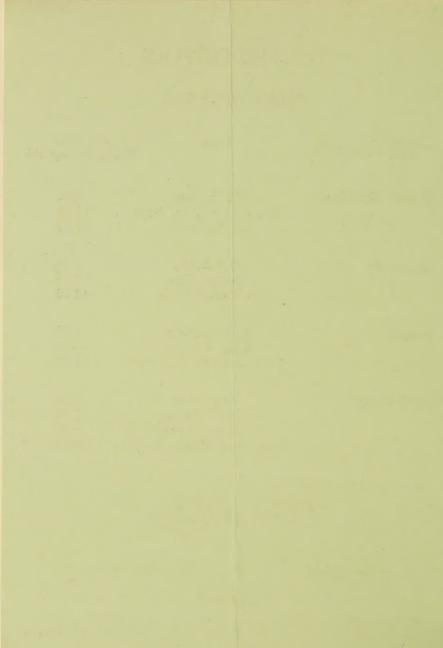
Milson's	Sizes	Net Cost F.O.B. Springfield
Orchid Fertilizer	3/4 lb. Bag Case 12—3/4 lb. Bags 25 lb. Drum	1.00 11.50 20.00
Supercide	Pint Bottle Gallon Can 5 Gallon Drum	1.75 9.75 48.00
Slug-O	I lb. Canister 4 lb. Canister Case 6—4 lb. Canister	1.50 3.95 s 22.00
Anti-Damp	Pint Bottle Quart Bottle Gallon Bottle Case 4—1 Gallon Bottl	1.50 2.40 7.85 es 28.25

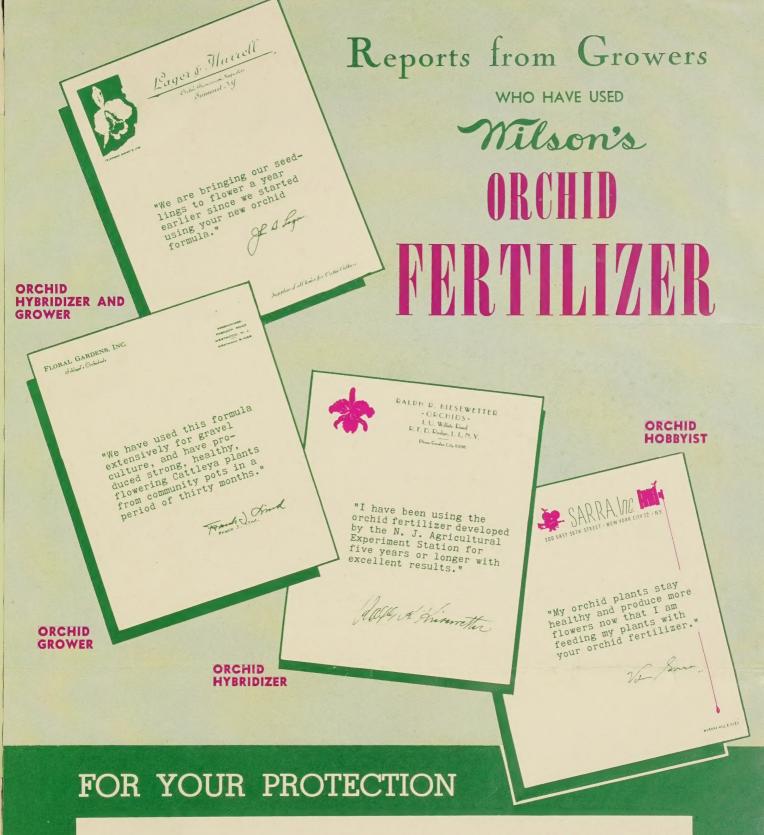


Springfield

New Jersey

June 1950





Beware—as in the past numerous products will again spring up as imitations of WILSON'S ORIGINAL scientifically tested materials. Fancy claims and assurances that the substitute is "the same as WILSON'S" have misled many and ultimately proved costly and disastrous. Mere claims and "hit or miss" imitations can never equal the scrupulous accuracy, untiring tests and constant laboratory work that go into the development of WILSON'S products. Be safe and insure proper results by demanding WILSON'S materials. Our 48 years of operation bear testimony to our unfailing quality and reputation.

Products Specifically Prepared for ORCHID CULTURE

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SLUG-O

PROTECT YOUR PLANTS — SLUG-O is a remarkable safeguard for seedlings. Will save its cost many times over in protecting valuable orchid and poinsettia blooms. Remember, one petal damaged by a slug or snail will make the entire flower unusable. Snails and slugs are attracted to SLUG-O from a considerable distance. They eat it and die on the spot.

ANTI-DAMP

WILSON'S ANTI-DAMP has attained the status of a STAPLE among many of the largest orchidists. A weak dilution of ANTI-DAMP in the water is used to wash the agar when removing seedlings from flasks. Community pots are drenched with ANTI-DAMP solution before seedlings

SUPER-CIDE

WILSON'S SUPER-CIDE is a superior insecticide combining D.D.T., Rotenone and Pyrethrum. The outstanding properties of these fine materials are exhibited at their maximum when all three are blended. In combination their total insect killing power is far greater than the sum of their powers when used separately.

Attracts — Kills SLUGS and SNAILS

READY TO USE. Just as it comes from the can. No mixing or diluting. Place a teaspoonful of SLUG-O powder every foot or two in the area where growing plants are to be protected.

INEXPENSIVE — SLUG-O is inexpensive. One lb. contains 130 heaping teaspoonfuls, sufficient to treat an area of six hundred square feet.

Stops "Damping-Off" IN ITS TRACKS

are planted. Seedlings are watered with it soon after planting. When leaf spotting diseases or bacterial wilt appear on adult orchids, the entire plant is removed from the pot and plunged into ANTI-DAMP solution—then hung up to dry. This treatment has proven amazingly effective.

Combining the Big 3 D.D.T., Rotenone, Pyrethrum

SUPER-CIDE is an excellent, sure and efficient control for Orchid Scales, Thrips, Dendrobium Weevils, the Orchid Plant Bug, Red Spider and practically all other insects attacking orchids.

When diluting WILSON'S SUPER-CIDE—Use water only— It requires no other ingredients. Dilute 1 part SUPER-CIDE to 100 parts of water.

PRINTED IN U.S.A. 10M-7-50



WHY BUGS LEAVE HOME

andrew Wilson

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